

BOOTS AND SHOES,
STOCK IN-TRADE OF THE BEST COLONIAL
MANUFACTURE
MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial

Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 19,
At half-past 10 o'clock,
STOCK-IN-TRADE of Colonial made
BOOTS and SHOES, consisting of—
Men's Wellington boots
Ditto Clarence ditto (kangaroo fronts)
Ditto Cosack ditto ditto
Ditto slop ditto
adies' kangaroo boots and shoes
Girls' ditto ditto ditto
Children's ditto ditto ditto
Shoemaker's tools, leather, &c.

CHEESE, BACON, BUTTER.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12.
MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by
 auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms,
 George-street,
THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 12,
 At 12 o'clock precisely,
 1 Tons cheese, in good shipping order—
 Ton bac n
 Kras butter

Terms—Cash. 8009

BONNETS. BONNETS.
12 CASES JUST LANDED.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by
public auction, at his Commercial Sale
rooms, 481, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
12 Cases bonnets and hats.

FRESH GOODS.
NOW LANDINGS FROM THE TAMAR.
MR. JOHN RICKARDS
HAS received instructions to sell
by auction, at his Rooms, George-
street,
ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18,
At eleven o'clock.
The undermentioned assortment of season-
able Domestic and Foreign Goods, &c.

Soft shirting longcloths
 Spring woven bleached shirtings
 Medium bleached domestic shirtings
 3 and 36 inch grey & -menties
 Medium and fine rough and dressed to lends
 Heavy shrunk white and brown drille
 Striped cotton ticks
 Crab and miller's drab moleskins
 Black slate and emery rolled aliecias
 White and coloured rolled jaconets

any check and jacquet muslins
James's book ditto
coloured batistes and mylins
ladonna and Jenny L'ind dresses
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 super white counterpanes
10-4 coloured worsted table covers
10-4 and 10-4 linen damasks
10-4, 10-4, and 12-4 linen damask table cloths
silk, cord, and printed cambric cravats
on straw, white, and coloured kid gloves
ditto ditto, and kid habits
silk and thread gloves
Women's black and white cotton hose

men's and boys' ditto ditto, 3 to 6
 children's coloured socks 3 to 8
 men's brown and grey cotton socks
 8d., 6d., 10d., 12d., and 14d. white and black
 serge ribbons
 d. Coloured gauze ribbons
 men's double stitched moleskin trousers
 ditto heavy Scotch twill shirts
 an assortment of fancy goods, haberdashery,
 &c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 5043

FASHIONABLE HATS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 14,
At eleven o'clock,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
TWELVE CASES OF BLACK
VELVET FUR HATS
Crab, silk, and beaver ditto
Crab and black tissue ditto
Ditto ditto spring ditto
Ditto ditto brown felt ditto

The above are just landed from the Adriatic.

and are of latest styles and best qualities.
Terms at sale. 7943

C A P S.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
 Will by auction, at his Rooms,
 ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 14.
 At 11 o'clock.

TWO Cases Superfine Blue Navy Caps,
 Two ditto boys' ditto ditto ditto
 Three ditto boys' and youths' fancy ditto
 One ditto black silk velvet

ne ditto sou-wester.
The above are of a very superior quality and,
well worthy the attention of the trade.
Terms at Sale. 8077

**TO WOOLLEN DRAPERS AND
TAILORS.**

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by Auction at his Rooms,
on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14.
At Eleven o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

A mentioned articles,—
 fancy doeskins in great variety
 ditto easimers and buskins
 black and drab easimers
 ditto ditto buskins
 West of England broad clothes in
 Blacks
 Blues and
 Invisibles
 drab kerseys and broad cloths
 handsome Cashmere vestings
 ditto Quiltings
 This is a large and well

ditto ducks
 ditto and drab cords
 ditto ditto moleskins
 Terms at Sale. 8078
HANDSOME SATIN WAISTCOATS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
 Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
 ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 14,
 At 11 o'clock,
TWO trunks handsome coloured satin
 waistcoats

ne trunk superior oiled ditto
ne trunk quilting and cashmere ditto
ne trunk holland blouses

Terms at sale. \$800

**THIRTY-FIVE CASES CHOICE
FANCY GOODS.**

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 14.
At 11 o'clock.

35 CASES FANCY DRAPERY
BY AUCTION.

Particulars will appear in to-morrow's
 sue. 80g7

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JOHNSTONE'S BAY STEAMING ESTABLISHMENT.

(LATE THE SYDNEY STEAMING COMPANY.)

Is now extended and improved to the extent of steaming down 400 bullocks, or 4000 sheep per week.

The charges for the steaming season will be—7s. per head for cattle with the tongue and feet.

7d. per head for sheep, large wethers returning over 20 lbs. tallow, 1d. each extra.

Hides salted at 1s. 3d. each, and best oak cashs supplied to pack the tallow at 2d. per ton.

The tallow, hides, and sheepskins delivered alongside any vessel in the harbour, or at any of the Sydney wharves, and sold if desired at 11 per cent. commission, guaranteeing the proceeds paid into Bank or otherwise, as directed.

Timely application should be made in order to ensure the reception of the stock for slaughtering on any fixed day, and written instructions from parties at a distance will be particularly attended to.

The account sales from the English market have now established the superiority of steam-rendered tallow, in uniformity of quality and freedom from burning, while the quantity obtained is greater than by the old method of boiling down.

Pat stock sold as formerly, and parties entrusting the undersigned with their stock will receive the advantage of disposing of the tallow at the highest market price, and whenever such price may exceed the probable returns from rendering down.

Letters addressed "Post Office, Sydney," will meet with prompt attention.

JNO. INCHEE.

Johnstone's Bay, November 1. 7642

MEDICAL HALLS,

93, KING-STREET,

AND

CORNER OF LIVERPOOL AND PITT STREETS.

IN addition to the shipments ex Seringapatam, Ganges, and Sir Edward Paget, JOHN ROW has received a further supply of DRUGS AND CHEMICALS by the Salacia, which he has this day opened, comprising IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, Sarsaparilla, Adhesive Plaster, Butler's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, Murray's Magnesia, Glass Syringes, MURIATE and Acetate of Morphia, Mother's Capsules, Rheumatic Powdered Chlorides, Bark, Jalap, Ipseacantha, GUM ARABIC, Benzoin, LINT, Buchu Leaves, Powdered Cummin and Coriander Seeds, Calomel, Compound Extract Colocynth, COD LIVER OIL, Powdered Opium, Oils of Cloves, Cassia, and PEPPERMINT, LUNAR CAUSTIC Powder, Bones and Puffs, IODIDE OF LEAD, STRYCHNINE CRYSTALS, Oils of Rose, TURKEY SPONGE, Oil of Eucalyptus, QUININE, CUBES, Plaster Sticks, FEEDING BOTTLES, West India Live-root, SENNA, TRUDES, Balsam Capilla, Carbonate Soda, Tartaric Acid, Rochelle Salts.

TRY ARE YOU DESPAIR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

To Mr. J. K. Heydon,

Goulburn, August 29, 1849.

Sir,—I send you the following particulars of a case that has just come to my knowledge, thinking it would be acceptable and tend still further to establish the good repute of Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

A Mr. Thomas Clark, a settler at Currawang, Lake George, was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of his liver, together with the gravel. His medical attendance, after trying all their skill for a considerable time, candidly gave their opinion that his case was hopeless, and declined any further effort as useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his earthly career, a friend providentially called on him, and in the course of conversation enquired if he had ever tried Holloway's Pills, which he assured him had cured a friend of his similarly situated; he replied that he had not; being persuaded to do so, as a further hope, he caused his eldest son to send him three or four pills, and he proceeded to Goulburn to purchase the medicine—on taking which he immediately found great relief, and in persevering in taking them he became completely cured, and is now perfectly restored to health, which he will feel pleasure in testifying to any person who may think proper to call on him.

This is part of his testimony given himself to me yesterday, which for the benefit of others suffering he has no objection, but rather a desire to make public, and is also ready to make affidavit to the same, if you think it necessary.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JONES.

Goulburn Herald Office,

August 29, 1849.

Sold by the Proprietor, 344, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by

J. K. HEYDON,

Wholesale Agent,

73, King-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot and box.

7603

MOST ADVANTAGEOUS OPPORTUNITY.

TO be disposed of at Singleton, an Old

Established General Store, doing a good

business in the above flourishing district. The

stock consists of choice and well selected

goods in drapery, grocery, saddlery, ironmongery, &c., &c., which is valued at only £300,

being 25 per cent. under cost price. The premises are fitted up in an appropriate way,

situated at the corner of the leading thoroughfare of an extensive and flourishing agricultural district adjoining, including the Wal-

lumbi. The house is two stories high, brick-built, with detached store, kitchen, and

stabling, the whole held at the low rent of £20 per annum. Apply personally, or if by

letter post-paid to the present proprietor, Mr. F. W. TREVIN, Singleton, who having just

purchased the business of the Forbes Hotel, is the only reason for disposing of the above.

7609

MADAME PROTOIS begs to inform

the Ladies of Sydney and its vicinity,

that she has opened today a large assort-

ment of French and English Millinery, con-

sisting of—

Satin and crêpe drawn bonnets, from 30s. upwards.

Silk ditto, from 16s. upwards.

Tulle and mousseline ditto, from 10s. upwards.

A variety of fancy straw, Tulle, and Damas-

table bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, at a

very low price, also, a variety of caps and

head dresses, quite new style.

Madame Protois begs to inform the ladies

of Sydney and its vicinity, that she receives

their own materials for making up as usual,

both millinery and dress making, and those

who favour her with their orders will find

them attended to with neatness and punctu-

ality.

M.B. Mourning always ready made to suit

all parties.

Wedding orders executed on the shortest

notice.

A large variety of French and English

stays, double and single coutille, ditto satin

jane.

French Stay Warehouse,

111, Pitt-street.

7647

NOVEMBER 10.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVE you been to ILLIDGES?

If not, go at once. He has the LATEST

and most varied, and the best stock of LADIES'

and CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES in the

colony.

Observe the address—

J. M. ILLIDGE.

7534 300, George-street, opposite the Market.

EX AGRICOLA.

ON SALE,

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S

PIANOS.

E. F. JENCKEN AND CO.,

Circular Quay.

PORTABLE HOUSE—CALIFORNIA!!

PARTIES about to proceed to Cali-

fornia are respectfully invited to inspect

a commodious and even elegant eight-roomed

house, at the yard of the undersigned. It is

built upon the improved principle, and is de-

cidedly the very best of the kind ever built in

Sydney.

W. BRAUMONT.

Builder, 221, Castlereagh-street.

7653

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

LANDING ex Salacia, a small lot of

prime Champagne Cider, in 3 dozen

casks.

L. AND S. SPYER,

Lower George-street.

7798

SUMMER CLOTHING.

M. O'NEILL, Tailor, begs to remind

his friends and the public that he

continues, to the end of December, making up

the remaining portion of his stock, at very

low prices, giving those who favour him with

their orders the full benefit of the sacrifice he

necessarily must make.

M. O'N. requests all persons who are in-

debted to him to settle their accounts before

the end of this month, so that they are not un-

satisfactorily arranged by that time will be handed

over for recovery.

M. O'NEILL,

Tailor and Clothier,

555, George-street,

Next the Bank of Australasia.

7348

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATS.

1000 BUSHELS Van Diemen's

Land OATS, now landing ex

Robert Syers, and on sale at the Store of

GEORGE SMALL,

4, Jamison-street.

7626

DRAUGHT ALE AND PORTER.

ON SALE at the Stores of the Under-

signed—

24 Hopshead draught porter, "Tennant's"

10 Ditto ditto ale, ditto.

Recently landed, and warranted sound.

R. W. LAYTON AND CO.,

Bridge-street.

7609

RUM! RUM! RUM!

REAL COLONIAL RUM, S.O.F. ONE 1 TO 1

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

THE undersigned begs to call the at-

tention of all parties engaged in the

Spirit Trade to his unrivalled stock of Rum,

which for flavour, colour, and quality, far sur-

passes any other in the market.

A great deal of East India Spirit—a very in-

ferior article indeed—in most shamefully

palmed upon country dealers as colonial pro-

duce, and the issue of such "ole stuff," if it

leads not to the loss of many old customers,

creates the utmost dissatisfaction amongst

them. To prevent disappointment in procu-

ring the genuine article, parties are requested

to communicate their orders direct to Henry

Fisher, Distiller, 237, George street, Sydney.

HENRY FISHER,

Glenmore Distillery.

7796

75 KEGS NEGROHEAD TOBACCO,

choice brands

50 Boxes Negrohead Tobacco, superior quality

50 Boxes Hope, finest sort

50 Barrels Pork, ex Australia, from Boston

Cham

Rosin

Pitch

Clocks, &c.,

For sale by

S. WILKINSON, Junr.,

Macquarie-place.

7603

FINE WOOLLED SHEEP.

6000 REALLY CHOICE

N.W.S. from yearling to

five years old, from the celebrated flocks of the

late ALEXANDER MACLEAY, Esq.

Also,

4000 WETHERS.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, deliverable

at Gungahlin. Apply to GEORGE MACLEAY, Esq.,

Tarantah Creek, Gundagai, or to the under-

signed.

7623

THOMAS S. MORT.

MED APPOINT,

ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

FOR

DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS,

GIDDINESS, SICK HEADACHES, &c.

PREPARED BY

A. FOSB.

APOTHECARY AND CHEMIST,

313, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

THESE PILLS are strongly recom-

mended as one of the best medicines for

bilious complaints, violent constipation, disor-

ders of the stomach and bowels, giddiness,

and sick headaches, so prevalent in this colony,

occasioned by indigestion, through free living,

intemperance, and the various affections inci-

dental to the climate of New South Wales.

The peculiar efficacy of these pills is in pro-

ducing a due secretion of bile—a redundancy

of which frequently produces heartburn, giddi-

ness, nausea, headachess, loss of appetite, and

rejection of food. They will be found highly

beneficial in all dyspeptic affections, operate in

the stomach and bowels, by which the func-

tions of the viscera become impeded.

These Pills require no confinement or altera-

tion in diet; being free from all mercurial

preparation, there is not the slightest fear of

taking cold during their operation; and, con-

tinued by moderate exercise, will promote a healthy

action of the liver, and remove those obstruc-

tions which generally produce the above com-

plaints. In fact, they stand unrivalled as a

family medicine. Ladies may take them with

perfect safety during the time of pregnancy.

The salutary effects produced in all cases for

which they are recommended, render them

weekly the notice of travellers in particular,

and of persons who experience unpleasant

sensations in the morning, after an immoderate

indulgence in the luxuries of the table.

The many highly flattering and respectable

testimonials as to the beneficial effects produced

from the use of these Pills, which the proprietor

has received during the last 20 years, would

amplify, if published, many columns of the Sydney

Morning Herald.

4396

S. PEEK AND CO.

INVARIABLY keep the best Wines

and Spirits imported—

Brandy

Rum

Gin

Whiskey

Devonshire Cider, Claret, Champagne, Port

Sherry, and Marseilles Wines, Dubar's and

Byrnes' Ale and Porter; the above supplied

either to dealers or families, in any quantity

not less than

TWO GALLONS OR ONE DOZEN.

S. PEEK AND CO.,

Wine Merchants.

7652

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

COURTS OF REQUESTS.

His Excellency the Governor, in pursuance of the power and authority vested in him by the Act 6 Vict., has directed and appointed that Courts of Request in and for the city of Sydney, and County of Cumberland, shall be held during the year 1880, at the times and places, and for the districts hereinafter respectively mentioned, that is to say:—The "Ordinary Sittings" of the Court of Requests for the trial of all cases, not exceeding ten pounds, for the city of Sydney and for the police district thereof, shall commence and be held on the following days, and shall respectively be continued by adjournment from day to day, as may be found necessary, viz.:—Monday, 7th January; Monday, 6th February; Monday, 4th March; Monday, 1st April; Monday, 5th May; Monday, 2nd June; Monday, 1st July; Monday, 5th August; Monday, 2nd September; Monday, 7th October; Monday, 4th November; and Monday, 2nd December respectively. The "New Sittings" of the said Court for the trial of all cases from ten to thirty pounds, for the said city and the police district thereof, shall commence and be held on the following days, and shall respectively be continued by adjournment from day to day, as may be found necessary, viz.:—Monday, 14th January; Monday, 11th February; Monday, 11th March; Monday, 8th April; Monday, 13th May; Monday, 10th June; Monday, 8th July; Monday, 12th August; Monday, 9th September; Monday, 14th October; Monday, 11th November; and Monday, 9th December respectively.

The "Ordinary Sittings" of the said courts for the other districts in the county of Cumberland, will commence on the undermentioned dates; and the "New Sittings" of the said courts for these districts respectively shall commence after the termination of the "Ordinary Sittings," and shall respectively be continued by adjournment from day to day, as may be found necessary, that is to say:—

At the Town of Campbelltown and for such portions of the police district thereof, as are situated in the county of Cumberland, and for such portions of the police districts of Camden and Narellan, as are situated in the county of Cumberland, as described in the aforesaid notices—Monday, 21st January; Monday, 15th July; and Monday, 21st October respectively.

At the town of Liverpool and for the police district thereof, as described in the aforesaid notices—on Wednesday, 23rd January; Wednesday, 17th April; Wednesday, 17th July; and Wednesday, 23rd October respectively.

At the town of Parramatta, and for the police district thereof, as described in the aforesaid notices—on Thursday, the 24th January; Thursday, 18th April; Thursday, 18th July; and Thursday, 24th October respectively.

At the town of Windsor, and for such portions of the police district thereof as are situated in the county of Cumberland, as described in the aforesaid notices—on Monday, the 28th January; Monday, 22nd April; Monday, 22nd July; and Monday, 28th October respectively.

At the town of Penrith, and for such portions of the police district thereof as are situated in the county of Cumberland, as described in the aforesaid notices—on Thursday, the 31st January; Thursday, 25th April; Thursday, 25th July; and Thursday, 31st October respectively.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—The following additional Rule of practice and proceedings for the conduct of business in the Courts of Requests in the colony, has been entered by his Excellency the Governor, with the assistance of the Commissioner of the Court of Requests for the City of Sydney and County of Cumberland, pursuant to the Act of Council 6th Victoria No. 16, section 40:—That the 55th Rule of practice and proceeding be hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof: Rule 51. There shall be twelve Sessions in each year for the city and district of Sydney, which shall be called the "New Sittings" of the said Court, at which all cases from ten pounds to thirty pounds shall be tried; and the "New Sittings" for the city and district of Sydney, and for the several districts in the county of Cumberland, shall be at such places and times as his Excellency the Governor shall from time to time appoint.—*Friday's Government Gazette.*

ORPHAN IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE AND BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Edward Denny Day, Esq., to be a member of the Orphan Immigration Committee and Board of Guardians.

COLLAPSE—PORT PHILLIP.—A site has been fixed upon for a village at Colac, in the county of Port Phillip, district of Port Phillip. A copy of the approved plan can be seen at the office of the Surveyor-General, Sydney, or at the Survey Office, Melbourne.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Alf—In bottle—Stocks continue light, arrivals being taken as they come to hand of Byass, Dunbar, and Marston; other brands are of slower sale. Alf, in wood, is without improvement.

Almonds—Jordan, soft shell, and Valencia—are saleable, and the demand likely to increase.

Anchors—are still paying a large profit; small are quoted 30s. to 40s.

Apples—dried—Arrivals have caused a decline; but the market is not very abundantly supplied.

Axes—are dull of sale, owing to the decline in trade with the islands, our principal outlet.

Bags—three bushel—bump, of good quality, are offered freely at 16s. 6d. to 17s.

Barley—Van Diemen's Land—The principal consumers are fully stocked.

Beef—Prime colonial is offered at 7s. to 8s.; imported is not inquired for.

Blue—Colman's and Lea's are offered at 10s. to 11s.; stocks are full.

Carbonate of Soda—Owing to arrivals to the trade, in addition to ordinary importations, this article is likely to be very abundant; the season for its principal consumption has commenced.

Carragee Seeds—are dull of sale.

Cement—is without enquiry.

Cheese—Imported has suffered a decline.

Cider—Champagne comes forward rather freely, last year's high prices having induced shipments.

Cigars—are still quoted high.

Cloves—There are none in first hands.

Coffee—Sales during the week have been at 42s. to 44s.; the quantity in first hands is under ten tons.

Copper and Sheathing Metal—are dull of sale, and stocks full.

Cordage—Cable is wanted.

Cream Tartar—Abundant.

Currents—Ditto, quotations 42s.

Epoem Salts—Ditto, ditto 10s.

Felt, Patent—Ditto, ditto, nominal.

Fish—Herrings, in tins, are enquired for; white in half-barrels, of good quality would realize fair rates.

Flax—New Zealand is much wanted.

Fruit—Bottled, for export, high rates are quoted.

Geneva—Sales are effected with difficulty at remunerative rates.

Gin—in wood, moves slowly, though offered at a very low figure.

Ginger—Best bleached is quoted at 112s. to 120s.

Glass—Stocks of all descriptions are heavy.

Gunpowder—of saleable descriptions—is much wanted.

Hardware and Ironmongery—are of slow sale, and trade generally depressed.

Hops—There has been a good deal of enquiry during the week, speculating on short crops in Britain.

Iron—Angle, slow sale, light stocks, quotations 16s. to 18s.

Lead—Pipe and sheet have been offered at low rates, stocks are by no means excessive, but the demand retail is limited.

Lignum Vitæ—Late importations will more than supply the limited demands.

Liquorice—comes forward rather freely, prices barely remunerate importers.

Lime Juice—The supply from the islands is in excess of the demand.

Litharge—Several small lots having come to hand, have realized 30 per cent.

Maccaroni Vermeccelli—Slow sale.

Mace—continues very dull.

Matches—The market is glutted with Imported and Colonial.

Millstones—are dull of sale.

Molasses—The supply of colonial falls short of the demand, for distillation a large quantity is required.

EXPORT MARKET.

The new clip has commenced arriving from Morston Bay, the lower Hunter, and coastwise from the southward. Wheat has been offered for sale in very free from seed and mites, and the wash better than of the average of late years; it is also more healthy in appearance. The prices obtained have been from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; but the accounts received yesterday will no doubt have the effect of raising the prices 2d. per pound on fine qualities. The fine wools of the Australian Agricultural Company sold in London at from 2s. to 2s. 7½d. per lb., being an average of 112 ½d. on about 250 bales of their clip. Scoured wool is in much demand, and an advance in the price of skins may be looked for, on Thursday last they fetched from 4½d. to 5½d. There is more enquiry for tallow, which the first quality has lately commanded from £27 to £28 per ton; a rise of £4 in the London market will no doubt have a corresponding effect this side. Hides are advancing, and are 1s. to 1s. 6d. higher than during the height of the season; first quality being worth 5s. to 5s. 3d. Freight to London are—

For wool, 1d. per lb.
Tallow, 60s. to 65s. per ton.
Hides, 30s. to 35s. ditto.
Copper ore, 7s. 6d. to 10s.

Exchange still remains at 3 per cent. premium for Bank bills. Drafts against produce 1½ to 2 per cent., according to the days after sight.

TALLOW, HIDES, &c.

(From Good and Rigby's Circular, June 30.)
Tallow market has been inactive all the month and prices have tended downward. At the close of May, Russian was quoted at 38s. 3d., but now the quotations stand at 38s. 3d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt. for small and large ones are stated at less, but the operations of the month in this description are reported to have been exceedingly limited.

The home production continues large, and is at present so abundant throughout the country that unusually low prices prevail. Town melting is now selling at 26s. per cwt., nett cash.

The deliveries of foreign tallow this month do not exceed 4010 casks in June, 1848, and the heavy stock on hand still continues to have a depressing influence on prices. The present stock consists of 23,131 casks, against 7929 at the close of June, 1848, and the present price of Russian may be called 38s. 3d., against 45s. 3d. at the same period last year, thus showing an increase in the stock of 15,602 casks, and a reduction in price of 7s. per cwt. as compared with that period.

The present cost of Russian Tallow laid down here is much less than in former years, with a prospect of it being still lower later in the season. The accounts from Australia agree in stating there will be considerably increased shipments from the colonies during the year. There, with every appearance of regular supplies from South America, lead to the conclusion that the receipts will keep pace with the increased deliveries which generally take place during the autumn and winter months, and hence the prospect of a continuation of low prices for some time to come. New South Wales has been offered rather freely at public sale this month, and the total sales comprise 972 casks. Mutton tallow, of good quality, has maintained the price current of the close of May, but the common qualities have been difficult to sell, and are rather lower. Beef tallow has been of heavy sale all through the month, particularly the low soft qualities, and the present rates range fully 6d. per cwt. lower than at the close of last month.

The shipments lately received from the colonies have fallen off very materially in quantity, a considerable portion of that offered this month being not only of inferior quality, but also very soft in quality, which renders it unfit for chandlery purposes. It is to be regretted that the quality should be allowed to deteriorate, for there is so marked a difference between the value of good and inferior parcels, that on the selection of quality will depend the good or bad result of future shipments.

The total sales of the month comprise 972 casks, as follows:—
Mutton Tallow.—Pale, rather tender, 35s. 6d. to 37s. 3d.; ditto, tender, 36s. 6d. to 37s. 3d.; Mutton colour, firm, 36s. 6d. to 37s. 3d.; ditto, rather tender, 36s. to 36s. 9d.; ditto, very tender, 35s. to 36s. 9d.; ditto, 35s. 3d. to 35s. 9d.; ditto tender, 35s. to 35s. 3d.; very dark and inferior, 34s. to 34s. 9d.
Beef Tallow.—Bright and good fair colour, rather greasy, 35s. to 36s.; fair colour, firm, 35s. to 35s. 6d.; ditto greasy, 34s. 9d. to 35s. 3d.; ditto very greasy, 34s. 3d. to 34s. 9d.; middling colour, rather greasy, 34s. 6d. to 35s.; ditto greasy, 34s. 3d. to 34s. 9d.; ditto very greasy, 34s. to 34s. 6d.; rather dark, firm, 34s. 6d. to 35s.; ditto greasy, 34s. to 34s. 6d.; dark and very dark, 33s. to 34s. 3d. Imports 560 casks. Present stock 1524 casks.

New South Wales Hides.—In the absence of demand for the home trade, nearly the whole of the hides sold this month have been taken by the export buyers. Some good parcels were received, and although both the quality and condition were much approved, yet to effect sales it was necessary to accept a reduction in value of 1½d. per lb. on the prices obtained last month. The stock is now small and held for advanced prices. The sales comprise 3347 hides, as follows:—heavy, 40 to 63 lb. 1½d. to 2d.; light, 35 to 45 lb. 1½d. to 1½d.; 1½d. to 1½s. 6d.; 15,135 New South Wales, 17½ to 17½s. 30s. to 30s. 6d.; 148 to 148s. 6d. to 28s.; 1200 Cape, 30½ to 30s. 6d. to 32s.

Horns.—Ox and cow have sold less freely, and are 1s. to 2s. per 123 lower. Buffaloes are without alteration. The sales are 37,004 South American, as follows:—Rio Grande, ox, 23½ to 26 ex. 38s. 6d. to 41s.; cow, 11½ to 14s.; Buenos Ayres, ox, 10½ to 18½ ex. 25s. to 28s.; cow and small ox, 9½ to 10½ ex. 2s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; 15,135 New South Wales, 17½ to 17½s. 30s. to 30s. 6d.; 148 to 148s. 6d. to 28s.; 1200 Cape, 30½ to 30s. 6d. to 32s.

Bones.—Common are in less request, and the extreme quotations of last month have not been realized. Good shanks sell freely at full prices. The sales of the month have been 56 tons South American cattle, B. A. perished shanks and common bones, £3 10s. to £3 12s. 6d.; 31 tons New South Wales, shanks, 45s. to £5 2s. 6d.; common bones, £3 10s. per ton.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

(From Saturday's Shipping Gazette.)

Stock on hand, 2nd November.—Rum, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 99,018 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 54,071 gallons; Foreign States, 43,751 gallons; Arrack, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 2703 gallons; Brandy, 61,111 gallons; Geneva, 24,692 gallons; whiskey, 6033 gallons; liqueurs, 68 gallons; British spirits, 4209 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 84,778 pounds; leaf tobacco, 546 pounds; cigars, 20,522 pounds; snuff, 2423 pounds.

Received during the week.—Rum, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P. 4997 gallons; Brandy, 2614 gallons; Geneva, 786 gallons; British spirits, 369 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 66,406 pounds.

Delivered for home consumption.—Rum, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 2357 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 758 gallons; Foreign States, 120 gallons; brandy, 1239 gallons; Geneva, 452 gallons; Whiskey, 49 gallons; British spirits, 62 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 6233 pounds; cigars, 178 pounds.

Delivered for exportation.—Rum, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 1003 gallons; Brandy, 433 gallons; Geneva, 193 gallons; whiskey, 576 gallons; British spirits, 346 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 8629 pounds; cigars, 246 pounds.

Stock on hand 10th instant.—Rum, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 100,645 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 53,388 gallons; Foreign States, 10,631 gallons; Arrack, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 3703 gallons; Brandy, 61,593 gallons; Geneva, 24,533 gallons; whiskey, 6008 gallons; liqueurs, 68 gallons; British spirits, 4190 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 127,121 pounds; leaf tobacco, 546 pounds; cigars, 20,198 pounds; snuff, 3422 pounds.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

WHEAT.—The market is well supplied with Launceston wheat. Sales have been effected for about 3000 bushels of rather superior quality at 3s. 6d., but from 3s. 10d. to 4s. is given for best samples.

ORRIS (GRAIN).—Maize, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; oats, 3s.; and barley, 2s. 6d. per bushel.

FLOUR.—The price of fine flour is from £9 10s. to £10, and £9 for seconds per ton of 2000lbs.

BEAN is from 9d. to 10d. per bushel.

POTATOES.—The market is completely glutted. Imported are quoted at 50s. per ton.

CATTLE, SHEEP, &c.—The market is now beginning to be tolerably supplied, both as regards quantity and quality. The price obtained for tolerable to good quality during the week has been from 30s. to 40s. according to weight; for sheep 6s. may be quoted as an average price. Porkers are in demand at 3½d. Roastens go off at 2s. each.

POULTRY.—This market has advanced since last report. The prices now given by the main dealers are, for fowls 2s. 3d., ducks 1s. 9d., geese 4s., and turkeys (in demand) 7s. to 10s. per couple.

EGGS realize 7d. the dozen.

FATTY, VEGETABLES, AND FISH.—In these there has not been a great amount of business, and the prices remain as last quoted.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—The following colonial produce has been received coastwise since last publication:—Grain, 45 bags, from Morpeth.—Wheat, 10 bags, from Wollongong; 50 bushels, from the Hawkesbury; 112 bushels, from Morpeth.—Maize, 9 bushels, from Broulee; 30 bushels, from the Manning; 1000 bushels, from the Hunter; 15 bags, from Kiama; 1925 bushels, from the Hawkesbury; 10 bushels, from Wollongong; 283 bushels, from Morpeth; 1109 bushels, from Newcastle; in all, 4367 bushels and 35 bags.—Oats, 100 bushels, from the Hawkesbury.—Flour, 20 bags, from Morpeth.—Onion, 165, from Morpeth.—Potatoes, 20 bags, from Kiama; 25 bags, from Wollongong.—Onions, 15 bags, from Morpeth.—Tobacco, 13 kegs, from Morpeth.—Bananas, 2 boxes, from Brisbane Water.—Honey, 9, from Morpeth.—Calves, 16, from Wollongong; 4, from Shell Harbour; 14, from Morpeth; in all, 34.—Pigs, 81, from Morpeth; 40, from Wollongong; 19, from Shell Harbour; in all, 140.—Lamb, 10, from Morpeth.—Wool, 131 bales, from Morpeth; 50 bales, from Wide Bay; 220 bales, from Moreton Bay; in all, 401 bales.—Tallow, 24 casks, from Moreton Bay; 1 cask, from Wide Bay;—Hides, 6, from Broulee; 185, from Wollongong; 2, from Broken Bay; 50, from Morpeth; 297, from Moreton Bay; in all, 510.—Kangaroo skins, 5 bundles, from Moreton Bay; 6 bundles, from the Manning.—Sheepskins, 24 bundles, from Moreton Bay; 3 bales and 1156, from Morpeth; 780, from Wide Bay.—Leather, 2 bundles, from Port Macquarie; 15 sides, from Wollongong.—Candles, 40 boxes, from Morpeth.—Soap, 29 boxes, from Morpeth.—Beef, 20 tierces and 5 casks, from Moreton Bay; 5 tierces, from Port Macquarie.—Bacon, 1 bundle, from the Manning.—Pork, 15 tierces, from Port Macquarie.—Butter, 165 kegs, from Wollongong; 60 kegs, from Kiama; 2 kegs, from the Hawkesbury; 1 keg, from Moreton Bay; 2 casks, from Shell Harbour; in all, 12 casks and 228 kegs.—Ale, 4 casks, from Wollongong; 14 casks, from Kiama.—Timber, 8000 feet, and 2000 feet cedar boards, from Port Macquarie; 17,000 feet, from Brisbane Water; 2000 feet, from Shell Harbour; 900 feet, from the Manning; 1000 feet, from Wollongong; 49,000 feet pine and 300 feet cedar, from Moreton Bay; 1000 feet cedar, from Camden Haven; 5000 feet, from Kiama; 25,000 feet cedar, from the Brunswick; 15,000 feet cedar, from the Bellinger; in all, 125,300 feet.—Shingles, 20,000 from Brisbane Water; 43,000, from the Hawkesbury; 175,000, from Camden Haven; 17,000, from the Manning; in all, 261,000.—Billet wood, 60 tons, from Broken Bay.—Staves, 9860, from Moreton Bay; 1600, from the Manning.—Bark, 10 cwt., from the Hawkesbury; 4 tons, from Wollongong; 1 ton, from Kiama.—Coals, 500 tons, from Newcastle; 25 tons, from Wollongong; 21 tons from the Ebenezer Colliery, in all, 546 tons.—Shells, 640 bushels, from Brisbane Water; 220 bushels from Pitt Water; 200 bushels, from the Hawkesbury.—Lime, 10 casks, from Port Macquarie.—Shipping Gazette

R. HARNETT,

Broker.

3, O'Connell-street,

Sydney, November 10.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE FATAL AFFRAY IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

(From the Morning Herald's Correspondent.)

Dublin, Saturday Morning, July 14. The anniversary of the battle of Aughrim has been again stained with blood. From the accounts just received in town the true facts cannot be collected. All of them from respectable sources lay the blame at the door of the Roman Catholic party. From them it would appear that the Orangemen of Ulster, according to the usage of upwards of 150 years, had made arrangements for the celebration of one of their favourite anniversaries. If they had been permitted to proceed as of old no one would have received the slightest cause of offence, but unfortunately the Roman Catholics of Castlewellan, in the county Down, turned out with fire-arms, pikes, scythes, and other deadly weapons, not to prevent the Orangemen from marching in procession, but to murder and maim them on their return from Tollymore Park, the seat of Lord Roden, where they held their meeting. Let this fact be borne in mind, that the Romanists waylaid the Orangemen in a narrow pass through which they had to return to their homes, and when it was supposed that one and all were at the mercy of the assailants. A terrible fight ensued, in which lives were lost, and mortal wounds inflicted. Our account states that at twelve o'clock yesterday seven persons were lying dead—five supposed to be mortally wounded, and upwards of twenty more or less severely. It is altogether a revolting narrative.

The following is from the *Neary Telegraph*, of this morning:—

"At the moment of putting to press, we have received the following intelligence:—
"The Orangemen, on their return from Tollymore Park, through the pass of Dolly's Brae, were fired on by a dense mob of Ribbonmen, who had lined the pass on either side. The great body of the Lodges had passed through the defile, when the rebels opened their fire on the men around the last flag, and on the constabulary and military, who were bringing up the rear. Balls were whizzing on all sides. Some of the Orangemen were struck down, but the body at once opened a warm fire in return, and, with the police, broke into skirmishing order up the mountain, and dislodged their cowardly assailants from behind the stone walls and ditches where they had taken up position. Mr. Hill, of Rathfriland, constabulary officer; Mr. Edward Corry, S.I., Captain Fitzmaurice, R.M., Francis C. Beers, Esq., J.P., and Captain Skinner, J.P., bravely led the police force, and in the thick of a very heavy fire dispersed the Ribbon party, and took thirty-eight prisoners, most of them armed with pikes, muskets, scythes mounted on poles, and other deadly weapons, who were all conveyed into Rathfriland that night, and were to-day (Friday), fully committed at an investigation which was held by Captain Fitzmaurice, R.M., Mr. T. Tabbutt, R.M., Captain Skinner, J.P., Mr. Thomas Scott, Esq., J.P., Francis C. Beers, Esq., J.P., Captain Tighe, J.P.,

"As far as we can learn, four of the Orange party are severely wounded, though none killed, and about 30 of the Ribbon party several of whom were seen lying dead on the roads, in the vicinity and through the mountain, but were conveyed away during the night. Five men and one woman, severely wounded, were brought into the infirmary at Castlewellan, last night. One of the men has since died, and we understand four persons are lying dead at Mahersmayo, awaiting a coroner's inquest. It should be mentioned that, from some houses in the neighbourhood of the Park, shots were fired at the Orangemen. The latter, roused beyond endurance, turned upon their assailants, and set fire to six or seven of the houses. The bravest with which Mr. E. Corry, sub-inspector of the constabulary, brother of I. Corry, Esq., D.L., rushed into a burning house, and at the hazard of his own life saved two poor women from the flames, is the theme of every tongue. He was so nearly suffering for his heroic conduct, that the blessing of God fell on him as he was carrying out the second female, and so exhausted was he that he fell insensible on the ground. He is quite recovered. A quantity of ammunition was found on the persons of the Ribbon party who were captured; and it is worthy of remark that a barrel of gunpowder, which a carrier was conveying to a merchant in Castlewellan, was robbed from his cart on Tuesday night, and distributed among the Ribbon party. The number of the attacking Ribbon party was estimated at 1000."

THE MEETING AT TOLLYMORE PARK.

The terrible conflict at Dolly's Brae will lead to the pursuit of the proceedings of the forenoon at Tollymore Park, with a view to the discovery of a justifiable motive for the conduct of the aggressors and defeated party. Here is a report, printed when the day was supposed to be drawing to a peaceable close:—
"About one o'clock the lodges from Ballyward, Rathfriland, and from the neighbourhood of Newry, met the Newcastle, Kilkenny, and Bryansford lodges, at the entrance gate of Tollymore Park. There were fifty flags in all, and about six thousand Orangemen, headed by William Beers, Esquire, J.P., Grand Master of the county. Having been met by the Earl of Roden, who was on horseback, dressed in the full insignia of the order, his lordship, accompanied by the Grand Master and the various district officers, headed the orderly and imposing procession through the park to a large field outside the demesne, where a platform had been erected, and most abundant refreshments of every kind provided by his lordship, which, after a long and thirsty march, were most acceptable. Having disposed of the good things thus liberally provided, the men were summoned by sound of trumpet around the platform, in the vicinity of which were observed the Countess of Roden, besides a great number of ladies and gentlemen from the adjoining neighbourhood. The Grand Master then addressed the immense assembly, amidst loud and repeated cheers, thanking them for their attendance there on that day, and for their loyal and peaceful demeanour.
"When silence was obtained, the Earl of Roden spoke as follows:—
"My dear Brethren—I am anxious to express how grateful I feel for the spontaneous and unolicited visit to me this day, on the occasion of our glorious anniversary. I feel that

this is the most gratifying mark of your affection and attachment which you could have bestowed upon me and my family. The thousands of loyal men that I see around me—the waving banners of fifty lodges—the dense multitude, too great for any voice to reach—the magnificent scenery by which we are surrounded—the mountains of Mourne echoing to your shouts—where Demetrius, the mistress of them all, looking down upon your proceedings—the waters of the Shinnah flowing beneath us, carrying the testimony of your loyalty to the coast before us, make it a glorious sight—one in which I wish every loyal man could have joined us to-day—one which I would delight in thinking that even those opposed to us were here to witness. But, much as I thank you for this visit, I feel the honour was no so much intended to me personally as to those Protestant principles which I hold, and which I have endeavoured to maintain for a period of thirty years' residence amongst you. I have learnt, and am convinced, that it is the true Protestant principles, held up and maintained in this land, that can alone prove a guarantee for the liberties of all classes and denominations of the people—it is the right of private judgment in the study of God's Holy Word, which is the chief blessing to any nation which avails itself of it. It is for this principle Orangemen contend, and which, I trust, they will never cease to assert, acting under the teachings of God's Word, which enjoins forbearance and love to all. I trust you will even show to those who disapprove of your organisation that you are not a faction, driven by party violence to commit unlawful acts; that you do not desire to infringe on the liberties and happiness of others; but that you wish to see all denominations of your fellow-subjects enjoying the blessings which you seek for yourselves. It is a great pleasure to communicate to you, on the present occasion, the probable arrival of our Gracious Queen and her Royal Consort in this country. Oh, that we could see her fairly bark now approaching that shore—that we could see her landing on that beach—how those woods would resound with the shouts of your thousands, ten thousand welcomes—how her eyes would sparkle at such a sight now before me, in the assembly of that multitude of loyal men, ready to lay down their lives in the defence of her Crown and her rights (great cheering and shouting). We have had much to complain of from the various parties who have ruled the country for the last twenty years. 'The rulers have brought us into deep waters'—we have seen heavy blows and great discouragement given to Protestantism; but still maintain your loyalty—you will never forget, I trust, that your motto is unchanged, 'Sempere Eadem,' involving the preservation of your rights, the promotion of peace, and the welfare of all denominations of our fellow-subjects. I trust you will rather take evil than provoke it; that nothing will induce you, in returning to your homes to-day to resent even any insult you may receive. May God bless you and uphold you, keeping you firm in your principles, determined to support the laws of the country, and enabling you by 'well-doing to put to silence the ignorance of foolish men.' I shall now conclude, asking you, before you go, to join me in three hearty cheers for her Gracious Majesty and her Royal Consort, and may they have a speedy voyage and happy arrival on our shores.
"The whole multitude rung the air with three cheers for her Majesty and Prince Albert."

"His lordship was followed by several gentlemen, who, in consequence of the growing lateness of the hour, as well as from anxiety to allow the lodges from a distance to reach their homes in good time, were very brief in their observations.
"After cheering, long and loudly, for 'the Queen,' 'Lord and Lady Roden,' the 'County Officers,' &c., the lodges took up their respective positions, and moved off the grounds in the most orderly and imposing manner."

At Derry, Belfast, Cavan, Lurgan, Monaghan, and, in short, at a score of other northern towns, there were processions and meetings of Orangemen, all of which passed off without riot, or apparent annoyance to any party.
The meeting at Antrim was a great demonstration. The proceedings are thus reported by a Belfast paper:—"Upwards of forty lodges proceeded in two monster trains from Belfast, where they were joined by the brethren from Ballymena—the train from which place contained upwards of 2500 persons. Lodges from the remote districts kept pouring into the town during the whole day."

"According to the wish of Lord Massereene, who had granted a suitable place for the vast assembly, the lodges, with their waving flags, marched through the principal entrance of the demesne, and passed the front of the castle, the windows of which were crowded with fashionable spectators. They then proceeded by a circular route along the new drive which his lordship is making to the park, until they began to reach the spot where the platform was erected—a rising piece of cleared ground, called the Fethard Hill, or the Fairy Hill, in the fur field—commanding an extensive and enchanting view of the town, the park, the castle, and the glowing expanse of Lough Neagh. The picturesqueness of the scenery, enhanced by the dazzling display of gorgeous banners and the inspiring roll of a hundred drums, could not fail to strike the most apathetic observer. The platform was elegantly constructed, and contained a canopy of crimson damask over the chairs and seats, surmounted by a tasteful arcade of laurels and orange and purple flowers. Shortly after the proceedings commenced, the number of persons assembled, of both sexes—and here, be it observed, the ladies turned out very gaily on the occasion—was computed, on a moderate calculation, at 11,000, or 12,000. The number of banners counted 150, indicating the number of the lodges."

"The Rev. T. F. Miller preached a brief sermon from the text—'Love the brotherhood, for God, honour the King.'
"The National Anthem was then played by the Orange band, the assembly standing uncovered. Three cheers were then given for the glorious memory, and three more for Commander Watson.
"Dr. Drew delivered an eloquent address.
"Lord Dargan next delivered an eloquent address.
"The different lodges then returned homeward. Thus ended one of the most magnificent demonstrations ever witnessed in the

county Antrim, without accident, or disturbance, or any untoward event, which might give occasion to enemies to attack or malign the Orangemen."

An anti-Protestant paper published in Belfast, thus describes the demonstration in that town:—"It is calculated that not less than from 80,000 to 100,000 persons, equal to the entire population of Belfast, were congregated on the Shore-road, York-street, and Donegall-street, to witness the return of the processionists; and it is most gratifying to be able to add that, notwithstanding the assemblage of so immense a number of all parties in religion and politics, not the slightest disturbance occurred. The lodges retired in the evening to the rooms to complete the business of the day in their usual manner."

(From the Morning Herald's Correspondent.)
DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.—The proceedings at the inquest on the dead bodies of the persons shot at Dolly's Brae were resumed yesterday, and after further evidence was adduced, the jury found a verdict to the following effect:—

"The deceased Hugh King died on the morning of Friday, the 13th day of July inst., at the town of Castlewellan, in the county of Down, from a gunshot wound inflicted on him by some person unknown, in a party procession, in the townland of Magheramayo, in said county, on Thursday, the 12th instant. The deceased Patrick King, John Sweeney, and Ann Traynor, died on Thursday, the 12th day of July instant, in the townland of Magheramayo, in this county, by certain violent injuries inflicted on the aforesaid day by some persons unknown, of a party procession passing by said townland on said day."

The report in the Roman Catholic organ, the *Freeman's Journal*, fully sustains the communications forwarded by me to the *Herald* on Saturday. The Romanist party began the affray by firing upon the police from their ambuscade. They fought while they conceived they were pretty safe, and only fled to their houses when they discovered their error. From their houses they fired upon the processionists, who, by way of retaliation, burned about a dozen of them. There is no attempt here to justify the conduct of the Orangemen. They say they can do that themselves—but this much they are entitled to—they were not the aggressors, and although they ought in mercy to have ceased firing after the flight of their intended murderers, the state of excitement in which both parties were is offered as an excuse for the outrages which followed the defeat of the assailants.

[The evidence is very lengthy, and as the facts may be gathered from the above statements, we only give the charge of the Coroner.]
The Coroner then proceeded to charge the jury. He commenced by congratulating them on the termination of the inquiry in which they had been so sedulously engaged, and he thanked them for the attention and care with which they had watched the evidence during the progress of the investigation. The history of the case was this—A procession of Orangemen, as was usual in that neighbourhood, had assembled in large numbers to celebrate the 12th of July. They proceeded on to Tollymore Park, and on their return home, accompanied by dragons and police, they came through the pass of Dolly's Brae. When they arrived at the other side of it, it appeared that a large party had assembled there from an early part of the day. Major Wilkinson had told the jury that during the day they appeared to have been reconnoitering the ground, and that they were then preparing themselves for combat or battle. He had also told them how he had placed his troops for the safety of the country. Up to that time all had gone peaceably and quietly. They were also told that these Ribbonmen, as they were called, drew themselves up in divisions, and in a short time after a squib was fired, which he (the Coroner), understood to be a shot of powder without ball. It had been admitted that a return of the fire was at once made by the Orange party, so much so that the persons who were there as the natural protectors of Her Majesty's subjects were in considerable danger. Mr. Hill was one of the most important witnesses, and before his testimony was given, the Coroner, who at once brought them to the scene of the conflict. He could not, nor could any of the witnesses state distinctly from which party the first shot was fired. One witness had distinctly sworn that it came from the Ribbon party. It was most astonishing, after the extent of firing that took place, that the loss of human life was so limited, and he, (the Coroner), considered it was most creditable to Mr. Hill that when he saw this large party of men on the hill he allowed the procession to pass on and get his party into the rear. The Coroner then recapitulated the evidence of Mr. Fitzmaurice, and observed that it had not been proved by any witness that a shot was fired by the police until after the firing from the hill and its being returned. The woman named King was next examined, and she deposed that she saw Pat King shot and stabbed, but she could not point out any of the individuals who did it, though she did not hesitate to say that it was from the Orange party. There was no doubt that a gunshot wound was the occasion of taking away the life of at least one of the persons who were killed, and that three other persons died from the effects of injuries received by them. If (the jury) believed the evidence of Dr. Hunter, a great deal of stress had been laid upon the legality or illegality of these processions, and the justification of the persons who were concerned in these unfortunate homicides. It had been told to the jury that Orange processions on that day were illegal, and that all who joined in them were to be considered as participants in any crime or outrages that might be committed. He (the Coroner) differed in opinion with Mr. Murland on that point; and he believed that he carried with him the opinion of many of the magistrates who sat on the bench. It appeared to him that to constitute an unlawful assembly a number of persons should be congregated together with the understanding that they contemplated doing grievous bodily injury to, or intimidating, and putting in fear of their lives, her Majesty's subjects. It would be for the jury to say whether they could consider that procession on the 12th of July an illegal procession, or not. There was a time, not long since, when the government determined

to put down these processions, and a number of persons had suffered punishment for joining them. But the government had suffered that to die a natural death, and for some years these processions had gone on without any interference from the civil authorities against the Orangemen for celebrating the 12th of July. The government did not issue any address, either to the public at large, or to the magistracy, forbidding that these processions should take place, or directing them to be put down. Another matter was this, that the government so far countenanced these processions, that they sent an armed force to protect, not only the processionists, but to guard the peace of the country, and to prevent the parties coming into collision with each other. It was for the jury to consider what their feelings were regarding this procession. If they believed that it consisted of an illegal assembly—which his own opinion was that it did not—but if they (the jury) believed it did so, those who took part in it should be made amenable for the loss of lives which took place. It must have appeared to the jury that they had not been able to trace in the inquiry how the lives of these people were lost.

Mr. Quin, J.P.—Surely, Mr. Coroner, you forget the evidence as to the circumstances under which their lives were lost.
The Coroner—I mean that no individual has been identified as having taken away the lives of those persons.
Mr. Quin.—There is evidence that one of the men was killed by a gunshot wound, and that others died by injuries received subsequently. The Coroner.—If the jury believed that all who formed the procession were acting illegally, they should find against those who were deposed to as forming part of it. It had been asked was the Riot Act read? It was not necessary in such an engagement as that to read it. Common sense would tell them that there was no time to read it. But it was perfectly true that the Queen's forces were justified in firing when it was necessary for the protection of their lives, and of those under their protection who were fired on. Under all these circumstances, it did seem to him that instead of the authorities being regarded as amenable to the law, they might be entitled to a verdict of justifiable homicide. It would be for the jury to take into their consideration whether the police were entitled to their thanks for the manner in which they had acted. Under all these circumstances he had only to say, that the jury might find that these persons had died from gunshot wounds or injuries from persons unknown, or if not that, that they had come to their deaths by justifiable homicide.

Mr. Murland said that he knew the law to be this, that any number of persons marching in military array along the public road, armed, and in such numbers as was likely to create terror in the minds of her Majesty's peaceable subjects, constituted an unlawful assembly, and every person in that assembly was liable to all the consequences of what offences or outrages might be committed by it. He would submit, resting on Mr. Hill's evidence alone, that this was clearly an unlawful assembly, assembled in large numbers to celebrate the 12th of July. He would just make this deliberate observation, that if he had been a magistrate on the spot, he never would have allowed the Orangemen to pass through Dolly's Brae; he would have read the Riot Act, and obliged them to disperse.

The Coroner.—This is rather a lecture to the magistrates than an address to the jury.
Mr. Murland.—I do not mean it in that sense; but I desire to express my opinion before the public.
Mr. Quin, J.P.—I think the question for the jury is, whether these homicides were committed or not, and if so, whether they were committed by persons known or unknown.
The Coroner.—I quite agree in that.
The jury then proceeded to consider their finding, and after remaining in consultation for more than an hour, they returned the verdict already stated.

ESTIMATES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A correspondent of the *Northern Whig* writes as follows:—"At the commencement I enumerated the names of the four parties on whom the inquest will be held. As I afterwards went through the country, I ascertained to the satisfaction of my own mind, that many more were killed. On the field many were observed lying dead and wounded, of whom no account has since been heard. They were carried away by their friends, and have been interred and secreted. I have not the slightest doubt but that fifty of the rebels were killed or wounded. Of the Orangemen I have ascertained that four were wounded, two of them severely; but I believe that more than this number, from accounts that have reached me, sustained injury. The wounds received by the police and military, as I have already stated, were few and trifling. Five persons—four men and one woman—are at present lying in the Castlewellan Dispensary. On Friday, Mr. Johns, with two medical gentlemen, drove through the country round about the scene of the contest, with the view of administering relief to those who were wounded; but these persons refused admittance at every house where they called. Several persons who were among the rebels, and who were well known, are missing; amongst this number is the person who was supposed to be the ringleader of the conspiracy that has spread over the whole country with such disastrous results to the conspirators themselves."

The Emperor of Morocco having solicited from the English Government the means of conveying two of his sons and suite to Mecca on a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Mussulman's Prophet, the Admiralty have acceded to his request, and have commissioned the Growler steam-sloop, at Devonport, for the purpose. Captain Stoddart, it is expected, will be ready to leave England by the 26th instant, for Tangier, to embark the Princes of Morocco, and back again to Morocco, will join Sir W. Parker's squadron for permanent service in the Mediterranean. —*United Service Gazette.*

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